



## CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

April 27, 2006

### **S. 1899**

### **Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Act Amendments of 2006**

*As ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs on March 29, 2006*

#### **SUMMARY**

S. 1899 would authorize appropriations to operate Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and Indian Health Service (IHS) programs aimed at preventing abuse of Indian children. CBO estimates that implementing S. 1899 would cost about \$350 million over the 2007-2011 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

S. 1899 would prohibit local law enforcement or child protection agencies from disclosing names or other information about abused children to entities that are not involved in preventing or treating child abuse. While this prohibition is an intergovernmental mandate as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) because it would restrict the authority of local government agencies, CBO estimates that it would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. Therefore, the threshold established in UMRA (\$64 million in 2006, adjusted annually for inflation) would not be exceeded. The bill contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

#### **ESTIMATED COST TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

The estimated budgetary impact of S. 1899 is shown in the following table. The cost of this legislation falls within budget functions 450 (community and regional development) and 550 (health).

	By Fiscal Year, In Millions of Dollars				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
<b>CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION</b>					
Indian Child Abuse Treatment Grants					
Estimated Authorization Level	12	12	12	13	13
Estimated Outlays	6	9	12	12	13
Indian Child Resource and Family Service Centers					
Estimated Authorization Level	6	6	6	6	7
Estimated Outlays	5	6	6	6	7
Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Protection Program					
Estimated Authorization Level	42	43	44	45	46
Estimated Outlays	32	43	44	45	46
Use of Telemedicine					
Estimated Authorization Level	23	7	7	7	7
Estimated Outlays	9	14	8	7	7
Other Provisions					
Estimated Authorization Level	2	2	2	2	2
Estimated Outlays	2	2	2	2	2
Total Changes					
Estimated Authorization Level	85	70	71	73	75
Estimated Outlays	54	74	72	72	75

## **BASIS OF ESTIMATE**

For this estimate, CBO assumes that S. 1899 will be enacted in 2006, that the necessary amounts will be provided for each year, and that spending will follow historical patterns for similar programs. S. 1899 would authorize appropriations to operate BIA and IHS programs aimed at preventing abuse of Indian children. Based on information from the two agencies, CBO estimates that implementing S. 1899 would cost about \$350 million over the 2007-2011 period to operate programs that would be authorized under the bill.

## **Indian Child Abuse Treatment Grants**

Section 9 would authorize the appropriation of such sums as necessary for fiscal years 2007 through 2011 to provide grants to Indian tribes to treat child abuse. The grants would be

administered by the IHS. Based on the level of spending previously authorized for this activity (which has not been previously funded), CBO estimates that implementing the grant program would cost \$6 million in 2007 and \$52 million over the 2007-2011 period, assuming appropriation of the necessary funds.

### **Indian Child Resource and Family Services Centers**

Section 10 would authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary for fiscal years 2007 through 2011 for Indian Child Resource and Family Services Centers. The legislation would establish regional centers to provide services to victims and families who have suffered abuse or violence and provide training to tribal staff regarding family violence, child abuse, and child neglect. Based on information from BIA, CBO estimates that implementing this section would cost about \$6 million a year to staff such centers, assuming appropriation of the necessary amounts.

### **Indian Child Protection and Family Violence Prevention Program**

Section 11 would authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary for fiscal years 2007 through 2011 for the BIA to provide grants to tribes to establish child protection and family violence prevention programs. This would include on-reservation treatment and prevention programs for both child abuse and neglect as well as family violence. The grants could be used to purchase equipment, employ and train staff, and provide shelter. Although authorized at \$30 million annually over the 1992-1997 period, no funds have been appropriated for these grants. Based on information from BIA, CBO estimates that implementing this section would cost about \$32 million in 2007 and \$210 million over the 2007-2011 period to establish and operate these programs.

### **Use of Telemedicine**

Section 12 would authorize the appropriation of such sums as are necessary for fiscal years 2007 through 2011 for IHS to use telemedicine (the transfer of medical information via electronic communication) to better diagnose and treat child abuse. Based on information from IHS, CBO estimates that implementing this section would cost about \$9 million in 2007 and \$45 million over the 2007-2011 period for new equipment, staff, and training.

## **Other Provisions**

The legislation includes provisions that would add new reporting requirements and administrative costs for federal agencies that oversee Indian child abuse. Based on information from the agencies about the costs of similar services, CBO estimates that implementing those provisions would cost \$2 million annually.

## **ESTIMATED IMPACT ON STATE, LOCAL, AND TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS**

S. 1899 would prohibit local law enforcement or child protection agencies from disclosing names or other information about abused children to entities that are not involved in preventing or treating child abuse. While this prohibition is an intergovernmental mandate as defined in UMRA because it would restrict the authority of local government agencies, CBO estimates that it would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. Therefore, the threshold established in UMRA (\$64 million in 2006, adjusted annually for inflation) would not be exceeded.

## **ESTIMATED IMPACT ON THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

The bill contains no private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA.

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